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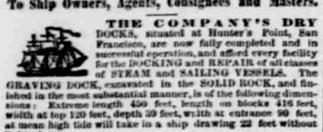
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LIFE ON A GUANO ISLAND.

How the Guano Traffic is Conducted—Description of Baker's Island—Its Flora and its Fauna—Ilow Ships are Moored to a Sand-Bank—Sharks

BAKER'S ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, Friday, Jan. 15, 1869. For eight months I have been a voluntary exile from society, and for two months of this time literally imprisoned in the centre of this vast Pacific Ocean, upon this sterile but not inhospitable spot of sand. I cry out at the ocean, but with different emotions from those of Xenophon's Ten Thousand when they first caught sight of the sea. Eight weeks ago the last vessel of the guano feet, the brigantine Kamehameha, sailed away for Honolulu, taking the laborers and the Superintendent of the island, and leaving me with one faithful kanaka to perform the lonely duty of guarding the property until the reopening of the busy season, in May or June.

Passing whalers sometimes lie to in the offing, and, if the surf is not too furious, put off a boat and come ashore, supplying at present our only means of communicating with the world. But let me give some account of the great industry earried on upon this remote patch of sandcovered reef, and describe the habits and manner of life of its human and brute inhabitants, its seafaring visitors, its colony of laborers, its flora and

In various parts of the intertropical Pacific Ocean, rising but little above the crest of the huge breakers that threaten to overwhelm them. little sandy islets have been discovered, which have become important to the civilized world as furnishing that highly-valuable fertilizer known to commerce as guano. These islands are the breeding ground of countless myriads of sea birds.

which have been the proprietors of the soil from

Baker's Island is one of these. It is situated in latitude 0 ° 0' 15" N., longitude 176 ° 22' 30" W., from Greenwich, and is, therefore, within a quarter of a mile of the Equator. It was discovered about the year 1848, by an American sea Captain, whose name it bears. In 1856 it became the property of the American Guano Company, and in 1857 it was surveyed by the United States ship St. Mary's, Commander Chas. H. Davis. Previous to its coming into the possession of its present owners, it was occasionally visited by ships, chiefly sperm-whalers, that frequent these waters. A weather-beaten piece of timber, firmly planted in the ground, and bearing a rude but secure letter box, still stands, like a beacon, upon the most prominent part of the island. For nany years it served as a scaport office-a sort of news exchange or station, where passing vessels left papers, letters and log-books, and thus received, now and then, crumbs of intelligence from the great world from which they had been so long

Not far from the post office box we find a single human grave, the resting-place of a sailor. His comrades, true to the human instinct which hesitates to commit its dead to the shifting tides or ocean, have laid over him even more than the classic handful of sand, as if to keep his soul from being driven from pillar to post in the world or

The greatest elevation of this island above the sea level is about thirty feet, and its extreme length about a mile and a quarter. Standing on | island, for the natives have been taught to observe | come near him. where the island should be, you see a dazzling crest of gray sand, wreathed in a frostwork of breakers. The low outlines of the island, with its single framed house, and the flagstaff, upon which you soon see the Stars and Stripes of the Union, remind you of a rakish monitor with its turret. The air above the island is alive with birds, which swarm like the flies of Egypt's flesh of the birds of the island. plague; and, as you near the shore, you hear, above the sound of the ocean, their discordant din, which is to echo in your ears by day and night as long as you remain upon the island. Baker's kland is saucer-shaped, being elevated

at the edges and depressed in the centre. It is barricaded on all sides by a coral reef, which stretches out into the ocean and breaks the force of the incoming waves so that this frail sandwork is not swept away by the storms. Out-side of the reef the downward trend of the island under water is so abrupt that an anchor will not grapple, but falls away toward the bottom of the deep ocean. For this reason it has been found necessary to anchor large can-buoys outside the reef, to which the guano-ships can moor them-selves while receiving their cargoes. Each buoy is made fast by means of two iron cables. One of these cables attaches the buoy to a large sheetanchor; the other passes from the shore along the bottom to the anchor, and prevents it from sliding down the steep declivity into unfathomable depths. The island itself is of coral formation. It is a

low reef, covered with sand, broken shells and fragments of coral, and has enough soil to support a stunted vegetation. This consists of a coarse grass, used for thatching huts; a hardy, succulent species of parsley, (Apium petroselinum;) a woody bush with pretty yellow flowers, called by the Hawaiians i-li-ma; a plant which has a tuberous root, resembling the four-o'clock, and that serves to fatten a colony of rabbits, and a vine bearing fragrant yellow flowers and troublesome thorns that are shaped like caltrops.

For sever or eight months in the year the trade wind blows steadily from the southeast, and the island can then be approached by vessels, and a landing effected with comparative safety on its western or leeward side. But during the rest of the year the winds are variable and tempestuous. and the surf rages with such violence as sometimes, for weeks together, to make landing, even in that most perfect of seagoing craft, the whalethis period, from November to March or April, the island is lashed by an angry and incessant surf, which even changes the contour of its coasts, wearing away portions of the sand beach from one side of the island, and building it up at other EIGHT SPAN OF HORSES, WELL points. But this change is only temporary. The walkanalo Market.

Walnanalo Market.

King street. winds return to the southeast, their customary summer quarter. During these months the island is inaccessible. All operations are suspended, proprietors and laborers sail away together, and

the desolate spot reverts for a time to the undisputed dominion of the shrieking sea fowl. Baker's Island is distant about 1,900 miles S. S. W. from Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, and about 3,500 miles west from the coast of Peru. The voyage from the port of Honolulu to Baker's Island occupies from three to four weeks. Vessels in pursuing this voyage have to pass through the "Doldrums," a belt of ocean, north of the Equator, which abounds in calms, variable winds, sudden squalls and rain-storms. It is not an uncommon thing for vessels in this region to find themselves surrounded by water-spouts—immense, funnel-shaped cylinders of mist and water, that seem to suck up the sea into the clouds, as they resolve and sway to and fro like weird spir-

its, under the influence of the shifting winds. The "Doldrums," save at certain seasons of the year, do not extend so far south as Baker's Island, being bounded upon the south by the third de-CAST IRON SIDES-7x4 FT., \$25 EACH. lection of this spot by the sea-birds as a home; for here they are undisturbed by heavy rains durfor here they are undisturbed by heavy rains during the process of incubation.

The vessels employed in carrying the guano are mostly first-class clippers of large tonnage. The manœuvre of bringing a ship of 2,000 tons gracefully and accurately to one of the buoys, and securely mooring her to it, is a delicate operation in seamanship. Many an experienced sea Captain, while his ship is luffed up into the wind, her sails all quivering like the wings of a sea-bird about to alight, and when the buoy is almost under the tip of the bowsprit, has become alarmed at the sight of the frightful reef for which his ship is making, and has given, an instant too soon, the order, "back the foretopsail!" Consequently, falling off to leeward, he has been obliged to spend whole days in beating up to windward against an opposing current, to regain the ground which his overcaution had lost—an accident which seems the type of larger failures, when the mis-calculation or infirmity of a moment defeats the end of a

THE GUANO DEPOSITS. The guano deposit covers the central part of Baker's Island, and forms a layer from six inches to three feet thick. It is a gray-brown powder, without smell or any offensive property. In this respect it differs very greatly from the Chincha Island guano, which has a highly ammoniacal odor. This difference in quality is to be explained by two facts; first, that the Chincha guano is deposited in layers of immense depth; and, sec-ondly, that at these islands it rarely or never rains—while at Baker's Island rain falls with considerable regularity at the changes of the moon; a fact which I commend to the attention of those who deny the moon's influence upon the weather. Thus the free ammonia is thoroughly washed out

reducing its amount.

The method of transferring this animal wealth from its native bed to the hold of the ship is as follows: A railway track is laid from the shore nland to some rich field. Here the guano is shoveled into stout canvas bags, which are then drawn on cars by mules or by the kanakas to the landing-place at the shore. In its transit over the track the car passes over one of Fairbanks' scales,

and its weight is accurately ascertained. At the beach, each guano bag, weighing about a hundred pounds, is placed on the back of an athletic kanaka, who bears it to a whale boat, which is drawn up sufficiently far upon the beach to escape the power of the surf. In smooth weather each boat will carry about a ton, but when the day is rough the load has to be reduced. While the boat is loading the crew stand up to their waists in the water, holding its head directly toward the surf, which beats furiously upon the each, and would otherwise strike the side of the boat and swamp it. When all is ready the boatsteerer gives the order; each man gives the boat a powerful shove, jumps in, seizes his oar, throws it into its row-lock, and "gives-way" with all his might. The deeply-laden craft, sunk in the water almost to its gunwales, cuts through the breaking surf which threatens to swamp it, and, to the wonder of the spectator, escapes into the open sea. Arrived at the ship, each bag is hoisted by appropriate tackling over the side of the vessel and emptied into the hold.

These patient, hardy, dark-skinned kanakas who dig and handle the guano, and ply the toilome oar through boiling surf from sunrise to sunset, under the glare of an equatorial sun, are natives of the Hawaiian Islands, and are a remarkable race of people. Even such of them as come to the island the wasted victims of disease, soon develope, under the influence of system and egularity in food, sleep and labor, into splendid pecimens of muscular energy. Their skin takes in a darker hue; and as they strip for a swim in the ocean, or for a ride on the foaming crest of the breakers, you would think you were gazing on a band of tawny gladiators. They live in tents or cabins on the island, and are supplied each day with an abundant ration of meat, an article of Hawaiian food called po-i, which is an excellent anti-scorputic, and a gallon of fresh water-for there are no springs of water on the island, and, as in Venice, drinking-water is imported in casks. They are also allowed hard oread and molasses, and occasionally a plug of tobacco, their choicest luxury. In addition to this, they have the opportunity of replenishing their larder with fresh eggs and succulent young birds

SHARKS AND CANNIBALS.

weighing fifty or sixty pounds apiece. These fish

The color of one variety of these is as bright vans and beautiful a red as that of a gold-fish. But it

with greedy and persistent devotion. These sharks are, by hereditary proclivity, man-eaters; is the and the white man who comes within their reach rus.) is snapped at in an instant by a score of ravenous rarely be molested. I have seen a native of the oar from its wedge-shaped tail. Hawaiian Islands fearlessly jump from the bow of

kanaka are on the friendliest terms imaginable. The flying-fish abounds in these waters. When pursued by the dolphin, their foe, whole schools of them may frequently be seen to leap out of the water and fly for several hundred But this beautiful fish has enemies in the

THE FEATHERED INHABITANTS. Among the chief objects of interest on Baker's as truthful, however strangers may take it: Island to a visitor are the birds; and they are wiell worthy of study. The sea-fowl are at all times a noisy set, but at night, while the older ones are engaged in the quarrels of love-making, and the young are complaining over their scanty rations, the Babel of their chattering is destruc-

and I heard noises as of bats grinding their teeth doves, and soon the chorus was strengthened by unearthly screams, as of ghouls and demons in mortal agony. But on going forth into the darkness to learn the cause of this infernal serenade. all was apparently calm and serene, and the radiant constellation of the Southern Cross, with the neighboring clouds of Magellan, looked me peacefully in the face, while, from another quarter of the heavens, the Pleiades shed their " sweet influence " over the scene.

The most quiet time of night with the birds is about daybreak, when they seem to subside into cat-naps," preparatory to the labors of the day.
By day many of the birds range on tireless the island is so great as to defy computation, and

The eggs of some of the birds are of fine quality, and are much esteemed by the Americans as well as the Hawaiians on the island. Those of a bird called the nu-e-ko are the most valued. This name is an imitative word, derived from the cry of this restless creature, and is applied to it by the Hawaiians, who have quick intuitions in

onomatopoetic matters. The nu-e-ko is a bird of moderate size bearing a strong resemblance to the piping plover. It is less phlegmatic and stupid than most of the other birds' and does not waste so much of its time in droning and crooning and love-making.
Yet it is not undomestic in its habits. While the father is engaged in the business of the island, providing for the want of the tamily by fishing, the mother is ever hovering near her half-

wings in flight, and now hustling them out of sight under some clump of brown grass, and teaching them to lie close in order to escape ob-The nu-e-ko does not make its home on the

that it might escape almost detection. But, when danger approaches it rises on the wing, uttering its shrill, peculiar cry of "nu-e-ko! nu-e-ko!" and leaving its egg or its young to the ko!" and leaving its egg or its young to the tender mercy of the intruder. As it spurns the ground it shows its throat, breast and wings, lined with sheeny feathers, that glit in the sun like flakes of silver, while it whirls and curvets in the air. This bird is plain in its tastes, and for a incubation of its speckled egg.

and honest citizen of the air.

watch them thus occupied.

ward in his flight, he descends with incredible attractions. velocity. In a moment more he will be safe with his affectionate mate who is awaiting his re-

to intercept the gannet in his swift course.

the deck of the vessel, as you approach the spot the day. They are, however, allowed to take a The man-of-war hawk is provided about its palis, as the natives call them, are as beautiful boat and go a fishing to the shoals upon the north neck and chest with a dilatable sack, of a blood- as they are perilous of descent; their steep sides side of the island, where fish are generally to be red color, which it seems to be able to inflate at are covered with every shade of green, from the obtained in large quantities. Frequently a boat pleasure. On calm days, about noon, when the silver-leaved kukui to the dark purple fronds of will return, after four or five hours, laden with fish of remarkable size and beauty, some of them gently fans the torrid island, these light, feathery trees,—and at the bottom of each is a roaring, birds may sometimes be seen at an immense are all taken with the hook. The bait used is the height balancing themselves for whole hours this side of the island, also, lie the rich sugar without apparent motion on their outstretched plantations under the hospitable roofs of whose

Whether they are able to increase their specific and his victual. is a greater treat to watch them swimming in levity by inflating their pouches with a gas lighttheir natural element, over beds of snow-white er than the atmosphere, or whether they are sustheir natural element, over beds of snow-white er than the atmosphere, or whether they are sus-coral, than to eat them, as their esculent quali-tained by the uprising column of heated air that to her beautiful bay and cultivated and generous ties do not fulfill the promise of their beauty. comes in on all sides from the ocean, is a question line of gaudy plumage, they satisfy I am unable to answer. While floating thus, opportunity to take breath before the last day Like songless birds of gaudy plumage, they satisfy I am unable to answer. While floating thus, no sense but that of sight. The ocean in this latitude is the haunt of a race giving it the same appearance as though it had of murderous sharks, which swarm about a ship its throat muffled in red flannel.

The most unique and novel bird on the island is the tropic-bird or marlin-spike (Paton phanicu-to get any idea of its gigantic proportions till you Its wings are long and its flight is rapid.

I cannot resist the temptation of alluding to a ship into the midst of a "school" of these fel- one other bird that abounds here. It is the channels, sometimes it overleaps its barriers, and lows, swim, with the end of a line in his mouth, Mother Carey's chicken-(Thalassidroma Wils- floods the floor of the crater with fire. No words to one of the bouys, and return to the vessel uninjured.

Whether there is a sort of Freemasonry between Whether there is a sort of Freemasonry between of a chimney swallow. Its pretty ways and seem
Notice Carey's chicken—(Indiassarama Wilston Carey's chicke the sharks and the kanakas, or whether the tastes ingly innocent affections, are enough to win effective time to see them is the evening. Then

The Pacific Railroad-Open.

An article in the Atlantic for June, with the yards, skimming along quite near the surface, above caption, by Samuel F. Bowles, editor of and now and then gaining new velocity by striking the crest of a wave with their long, ray-like, and freshness, and written with such a compression of the thousand feet high. Its crater is three times as large as Kilauea,—that is, it is thirty miles in circumference,—and more than a thousand feet fins. But this beautiful fish has enemies in the air as well as in the sea, and frequently its aerial flight is cut short by some fleet sea-bird that is ever on the alert to seize its prey.

hensive knowledge of the subject in hand, that it will well repay the reader. The writer has one paragraph among others on California, which eause the excursion would be too fatiguing for a those who have traveled in that State will admit | single day, but also because through the day the

tive to the sleep of one unused to such distur- strange and startling in its forms. While Switz- breaking to reveal the frightfol blackness beneath: During the first night of my stay on this for-lorn spot, it seemed at times as if the house were height of thirteen thousand feet, California has scape with a rose-gay glow; long lines of trade-one or two hundred, while Mount Whitney soars wind cloudlets, like fleets of phantom ships, go besieged by innumerable tom-cats; then the tu-mult resembled the suppressed bleating of goats, of the Republic. She has a waterfall fifteen Hawaii, and the lesser heights of the islands times as high as Niagara. All climates are her surrounding Maui reflect the sunset tints, and in rage; again it was the querulous cooing of own; what variety her long stretch north and the whole seems like a scene of enchantment. south does not present, her mountains and valleys Maui can also boast of a valley that deserves to introduce. Dead volcanoes and sunken rivers be mentioned by the side of the Yosemite, though abound in her mountains; the largest animal of so different in outline and in coloring as to allow the continent makes his covert in her chaparrals; of no comparison; and this together with the the largest bird floats over her plains for carmost picturesque mountain group of all the rion; the remains of the Oldest Inhabitant, so islands, the richest sugar plantations, and the far as identified, have been dug out of her depths; most generous and free-handed proprietors, make the biggest nugget of gold (weighing one hundred Maui the greenest spot in the memory of every and ninety-five pounds and worth thirty-seven thousand four hundred dollars) has been found among traveler.

It is impossible, in the limits of such a brief her gold deposits; she has lakes so voracious that sketch as this, to do more than roughly outline they will eat up a man, boots, breeches and all, in the chief points of interest in these far-off islands. thirty days, and rich enough in borax, sulphur, and soda to supply the world's apothecaries; she deliciously blended heat and coolness in which wing, over leagues of ocean, in quest of fish. But still the number of those that remain about grows beets of one hundred and twenty pounds, fortably warm or pleasantly refreshed. One who cabbages of seventy-five, onions of four, turnips has two or three months of leisure cannot better as you pass through their haunts, in some places they rise in such clouds as actually to darken the air above you.

The solution of twenty-six, and watermelons of eighty pounds, and has a grape-vine fifteen inches thick, and bearing sixty-five hundred pounds in one season.

The solution of three months of leisure cannot better bestow it than in going to see all this for himself, and has a grape-vine fifteen inches thick, and bearing sixty-five hundred pounds in one season. Her men are the most enterprising and audacious, need to make his journey easy and profitable. her women the most self-reliant and the most with but only one drawback, namely, that at richly dressed, and her children the stoutest, sturdiest, and sauciest in all the known world.

Let us worship and move on! Let us worship and move on!

One chapter is devoted to our islands, and is so pitality of the foreign residents, nor dare to make any return except in friendship's coin. fair and truthful, that we copy it entire. Although we would not seek to rob Mr. Bowles of one iota of merit due to the writer of it, yet we think this chapter could only have been penned by one JUST RECEIVED, A FINE ASSORTwho has ridden through the lovely ravines of Hamakua, witnessed a moonlight from the top of Haleakala, and pienic-ed in the charming valley of Wailuku. We stake our reputation as a Yankee on the guess that this chapter is from the pen fledged young, now inviting them to try their of a lady traveler, who made the tour of the islands some two or three years ago. The story is prettily told, and in marked contrast with

" Social Life in the Tropies : " To us of the East, the Sandwich Islands are a guano fields, but prefers the sandy shingle nearer to the ocean. The plumage of its back is brown, spotted with gray, a color so nearly resembling that of the sand upon which it makes its nest, But here in California, they are counted as nest is content with a simple hallow, scooped out with which the Eastern visitor finds "the Islof the sand, the warmth of which assists in the ands" spoken of in California, and the accounts incubation of its speckled egg.

The gannet (sula bassana) is a bird of great derful volcanoes, their delightful climate, will For sale low.

of the guano of Baker's Island, while it is retain- power and beauty. The color of the grown bird strongly invite him to make them a visit. Indeed ed in that of the Chinchas. This natural process is white, with wings that are tipped with black. It has a long sharp beak which is serrated and the rarest harmonics of tint, new suggestions and fertilizing properties of the guano.

Estimates of the amount of guano on Baker's Island differ. The highest is over 2,000,000 tons—the lowest about 250,000 tons, and this is probably a more correct estimate than the larger one.

Sightly curved at the end, a formidable weapon of attack as well as defence. Its wings are of immountains and parks of Colorado, or in the deep canyons of the Sierra, yet he must not close it feeling that he has exhausted the revelations that this western world has to make to him, until he has added a few sketches at least of the yet more But the American Guano Company, who still ac- their nesting places, and late in the day ships in has added a few sketches at least of the yet more tively work this mine of wealth, shipping from a mid-ocean often see long files of them returning unique scenery of the Hawaiian Islands. So, if hundred to one hundred and fifty tons daily dur-ing about seven months of the year, are fast to port. This sight is regarded by seaman as a sure indication that land lies in the direction of at least a couple of months.

> standing like an outpost of the great army of In regard to moral character, the birds of islands, little and big, that guards the eastern Baker's Island may be divided into two classes- | coast of Asia, yet offering itself as a kind of those which make an honest living, and those neutral ground on which the eastern and western which are robbers. The gannet stands at the worlds have met and joined hands, lies about two head of the respectable birds, and is a thrifty thousand miles southwest of San Francisco, and is brought into close communication with it by The representative of the thievish class is the means of a semimonthly steamer. A voyage of frigate-pelican, or man-of-war hawk, (tachypetes ten days,-days of uninterrupted sunshine and aquilus.) This bird has a dense plumage of serenity on this most smiling of seas,—and the gloomy black; a light, wiry body, that seems passenger will find himself rounding the bold, nade for fleetness, and wings of even greater spread | bare headland of Diamond Point, which stands than the gannet's. Its tail is deeply forked, its bill is long, sharp and viciously hooked. Audunon regards the frigate-bird as superior perhaps, in power of flight, to any other. It never dives into the ocean after fish, but will sometimes clustered for the most part around the bay, and catch them while they are leaping out of the stretching out, here and there, toward the hills, water to escape pursuit. It is often content to But you have not come so many thousand miles glut itself with the dead fish that float on the from home to see a counterpart of Boston or New water, but it depends mostly, for a subsistence, York, and the first walk on shore will offer a upon robbing other birds. It is interesting to suggestion at least of the pleasure that awaits you in the thousand novel shapes and aspects of As evening comes on these pirates may be seen a changed hemisphere. After two or three weeks ing in wait about the island, for the return of here, -spent in early morning or evening gallops the heavily-laden fishing-birds. The smaller ones | into the wonderful valleys of the range of hills they easily overtake and compel them to disgorge | that cuts the island in two, and in climbs to the their spoils; but to waylay and levy black-mail different summits, from which, on each side of upon those powerful galleons, the gannets, is an achievement requiring strategy and address. As and tumble in great billows of green into the the richly-laden gannet approaches the coast of his island home, he lifts himself to a great height, grant verandas, among these intelligent, hospitaand steadily oars himself along with his mighty ble people, with whom kindness to the stranger pinions, until he sees his native sands extending is the first of duties,—one will find it hard to n dazzling whiteness below. Now sloping down- believe that the other islands can promise greater The first expedition usually made is to the

Hawaii, the eastern-most of the group. The But at times he is watched by the keen eye of indispensable articles by way of outfit for this the man-of-war hawk, who stations himself so as are a waterproof (a lady should carry a bloomer dress of heavy woolen material) and a saddle, as With the quickness of thought the hawk darts all the journeyings must be made on horseback; upon him, and, not daring to attack boldly in to these may be added whatever articles of comfront, he plucks him by the tail and threatens to fort or convenience the individual taste may sugupset him, or he seizes at the back of his neck gest; but it is desirable that all should not exceed and lashes him with his wings. When the poor the capacity of a pair of saddle-bags. To sail gamet who cannot managure so quickly as his direct to Hilo, which is the most common course, opponent, finds himself pursued, he tries to buy instead of landing at Kawaihae, on the other side his ransome by surrendering a portion of his fishy cargo, which the hawk, swooping down, catches before it has had time to reach the earth. If there is but one bawk this may be a sufficient days, and attended with some fatigue and discomtoll, but if the unwieldly gannet is set upon by a fort; but to the enthusiastic sight-seer the annoynumber of these pirates, he utters a cry of real ances will be counterbalanced by the pleasures. terror and woe, and, rushing through the air After a day of monotonous scenery, the with a sound like a rocket, in his rapid descent, road winds round the base of Mauna Kea, and he seeks to alight on the nearest point of land, comes out close to the sea. Then begins the On Sunday, no necessary work is done on the terra firma not even the man-of-war hawk dare or great crevices as they might be called, from one hundred to five hundred feet deep. But these tumbling brook, or narrow arm of the sea. On owners the traveler must look to find his shelter

But Hilo will not suffer him to pass her by of his journey. The crater of Kilauea opens at a height of four thousand feet on the side of the lofty Mauna Loa, and a gradual ascent of thirty miles lands you suddenly on the edge of this enormous, have clambered down its almost perpendicular mouths. But, strange to say, a dark-skinned distinguished by two slender, tapering feathers, by the interior, which measures the miles round. Its condition varies greatly at the miles round. Its condition varies greatly at the miles round. different times; sometimes the molten mass forms a chain of fiery lakes, connected by subterraneous of the shark are too fastidious, and not sufficiently the heart of almost any one. The society and the whole sky is lighted up with the reflection of

> In striking contrast with Kilauca stands the stupenduous extinct volcano of Haleakala, almost the greater wonder of the two. It occupies the eastern half of the Island of Maui, and is a cone crater is filled with light clouds and mist, which only depart with the setting sun. No scene could With such suddenly developed yet securely held possibly combine more elements of the grand and wealth as these few facts illustrate, the future of the beautiful than this does; the soft, flocculent California looms before the visitor in proportions masses of clouds silently rolling in and out of that astound and awe. In her, nature is as these Tartarean depths, through the great gap in boundless in its fecundity and variety, as it is the mountain-wall, toward the sea, occasionally erland has only four mountains that rise to a the sun as it sinks, touches the whole cloud-land-

every place he may stop, with the exception of Honolulu, he must accept the freely offered hos-

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[By Telegraph, from England.] The Irish Church Bill in the House of

LONDON, June 14 .- The House of Peers tonight, in anticipation of the debate on the Irish bill, was full. All the seats on the floor were occupied at the opening, and the galleries and lobbies were crowded with spectators. In the

a great throng of people was collected. The Earl of Granville moved that the bill pass a second reading. He declared that he always their flight, though it may be scores of leagues | This little group of breezy, sunny islands, thought the Irish Church was an anomaly, and had failed to fulfill the mission for which it was intended. There was a great injustice which should be legislated on in a reasonable, wise and moderate way. He traced the history of the controversy during the last year. He said the resignation of the Disraeli Ministry and its acceptance, showed the decision of the country and not humiliate themselves by abdicating their After explaining the provisions of the bill under spare them, because they were utterly contempticonsideration, Lord Granville continued: The ble and useless. Government does not desire to sever the spiritual connection between the Irish and English Lords Chelmsford and Chancarty, and in its favor Churches. He would leave the explanation of the subject of endowments to his colleagues but I o'clock, and the House again adjourned without the subject of endowments to his colleagues, but declared that there was nothing in the act of union to prevent the passage of the bill. He did not undervalue that act, but maintained that it was not unalterable, nor should it be allowed to stand in the way of a measure deemed necessary to a majority of the people of Ireland. Referring to threatened opposition and com-

menting on the bigotry of past times, he appealed to the Bench and to Bishops to weigh well their course. Nothing was more suicidal than to point to the principle on which the Irish Church stands. for this step was but the prelude to disestablishment. The House of Peers has great power for good, but there is one thing it does not possess It has not more power than the House of Commons. It has not power to thwart the national will. It was said that the method of conducting the bill in the Commons was offensive, and that the House of Lords had been advised to be conciliatory in their present declarations. He well knew the value of conciliation, but there was no necessity for it here, for he would assure the Lords that though the Liberal party adhered strongly to the policy of the bill, they would gratefully welcome active volcano Kilauea, situated on the island of and carfully consider any alteration of detail pro-posed by their lordships. More than this he could

> Earl of Harrowsby moved that the second read ing of the bill be postponed three months. He opposed the bill as revolutionary, in violation of the coronation oath, and of the act of union. The circumstances were not sufficient to justify its introduction. Its results would be to diminish the number of Irish Protestants. It was not an act of ustice. He repudiated the idea that the rejection of the measure would be running counter to the national will. The sense of the country had not been tested on the point. He believed that the country was now earnestly looking to and expecting the House of Lords to reject the bill. Lord Clarendon said he did not reciprocate the feelings of the Earl of Harrowsby as to the result of the bill. Similar forebodings were expressed with regard to reform and free trade measures He believed the sentiment of the country had been fully tested on the topic, and been discussed the past year and a half, and was so thoroughly exhausted and understood, that he was unable to say anything new on it. He believed that Ireland was he question of the hour. Her condition had be wildered government after government. The universal assent of the country, and the impossibility

The Duke of Rutland opposed the bill because it overthrew the rights of property, violated the religion of a majority of the Union people of the United Kingdom, destroyed the union of Church and State. He denied that the Irish Church was a badge of conquest, and declared his conviction that the voluntary system would never answer. Lord Stratford Radcliffe objected to many details of the bill, but warned the House of Lords not to sacrifice substance for shadow. He believed the passage of the bill as it now stood would result in irreparable injury to the Church, and could not

of such a state of things continuing, imposed on

Mr. Gladstone the duty of settling the Irish Church

mprove its condition in Ireland. The relative ositions of the two Houses of Parliament, however, demand a second reading of the bill, after which the House of Lords could amend its objectionable features. Lord Romilly regarded the idea that this bill would prove destructive to Protestantism as a

myth. It would only deprive the Crown on the Machinery, Sugar Mills, Steam Engines, nomination of some Bishops.

June 15. In continuation of the debate in House of Lords last night, Lord Romilly, in his speech on the passage of the Disestablishment Bill. said he would not interfere with the doctrine or discipline of the Church. He warned the House against opposing the national will, and reminded them that the severest blow they had received was in the rejection of the reform Bill and the final compulsion they were under to pass it. The Archbishop of Canterbury said the Bench of Bishops intended to do what in conscience they

cannibal to relish kanaka flesh, has not been study of these birds is not without its inspiration.

the fire, and the surrounding darkness serves to beighten the splender of the glowing, seething the fire, and the splender of the glowing, seething the fire, and the splender of the glowing, seething the fire, and the splender of the glowing, seething the fire of the fire, and the splender of the glowing, seething the fire of the fire o House of Lords depended issues affecting the Church in Ireland and England, as well as the destinies of the Empire. He would not agree to a blind reception or rejection of the bill which was to perpetuate religious or political agitation, and be was not desirous of supporting either. He believed those who urged rejection really desired to see this House powerless. He was attached to the Irish Church; he believed any blow injuring it would injure the English Church. He therefore desired to give calm and serious consideration to the bill, and | Galvanized Guttering, Spouting, and Ridge amend it so as to make it a good measure. The earnest endeavor of the House of Peers, containing heads of the Church and of the landed interest of realm, would be of more avail than any agitation meetings at Manchester or in Ireland.

Earl Granville was unable to understand how Protestants could hand Ireland bodily over to the Church of Rome, but thought they were bound to recognize the merits of freedom from State control, which had for so long a period been a kind of slavery. He repudiated the idea that this bill would seal the fate of the English Church; he did not think if an act of spoliation, as it distinguished private from corporate property. On the monetary question he urged liberality and generosity, and, in conclusion, advised the House not to reject the bill. On Sale at J. T. Waterhouse's ! A majority of the Commons, he said, demand it passage; but the minority of the House and the country commended its consideration. The Bishop of Derry opposed the bill, on the ground that it ignored the Queen's supremacy, and

would, in the end, bring the country under the dominion of the Papal Legate. The House, without taking any action, at 12:15 adjourned. LONDON, June 15 .- The London Times, on last ON SALE AT J. T. WATERHOUSE'S! night's debate in the House of Lords, says that the

speeches of Lord Stratford de Radcliffe and the Archbishop of Canterbury leave no doubt as to the result of the bill. While they dislike or are unable to persuade themselves it will have a beneficial effect, they advise the House of Lords to give its assent. The practical good sense and patriotism of these speeches contrast very strongly with the tone of Bright's hasty effusion. The Telegraph says that after the first night's de-bate on the Irish Church Bill, its passage cannot The Star thinks that since the speech of the

Archbishop of Canterbury, everything appears fa-vorable to the passage of the bill. Birmingham, in which he says that if the House of Lords delay the passage of the Irish Church Bill, they will stimulate a discussion of the subject which might slumber for years. The value of Constitution which gives a majority in one House and power in the other House against a given policy, may be questioned. Why is it that when the Crown and Commons harmonize with the nation. the country may go on for a long time; but when they thwart its course they may meet unpleasant accidents. Mr. Bright concluded with the counsel that the few good, wise men in the House of Lords may prevail.

London, June 16 .- In the House of Lords, to night, a great number of petitions against the passage of the Irish Church Bill were presented. Lord Cairns gave notice of a question to ascer-tain if the Government intended to endorse the opinions contained in Mr. Bright's letter to the Birmingham meeting. The debate was then resumed. Lord Grey said

he felt all circumstances under which the bill was sent to this House, but urged Lord Harrowsby to reconsider his motion for postponement, in view of the consequences which might result should it be carried. The bill passed by the House must be materially amended. The House of Lords now had, but might not hereafter have the power to remove the measure. The result of the late election was completically in toyon of the bill. was emphatically in tavor of the bill. It would be imprudent for the Lords to oppose it. If they were successful for the moment they would soon have it returned, perhaps in a more objectionable form. He urged the consideration of the amendments in a fair and conciliatory spirit, and exhorted the Lords to accept the measure with dignity, and not incur the odium of the people by collision with the House of Commons, which represented the deliberate opinion of the nation. The Archbishop of Dublin complained of the hard, ungenerous and illiberal manner in which the Church was treated. He denounced the bill.

He thought if it was necessary, it might have been

The Bishop of St. David's said the superior sanctity of property was not to be considered. but the best mean to apply in view of the public need. He disapproved the excess, or even the demon-stration of Protestantism, and said he valued its ascendency but as it was moral. He considered the Irish Church an anomaly. It had failed to fulfill its mission and promoted discord. He urged

the passage of the bill to a second reading, and streets in the vicinity of the House of Parliament afterwards the introduction of amendments The Duke of Richmond explained that though he felt the injustice of the bill. after great besitation he had resolved to act in opposition to his party. He was sensible of the inexpediency of popular agitation, and was convinced the constitutional course was to pass the bill, after amending the objectionable clauses, and leave responsibility of accepting the amendments or the withdrawal of the

bill on the Government. The Bishop of Petersboro opposed the bill. He appealed to the House to act firmly and impartially favor of disestablishment and disendowment. | constitutional position, beseeching the nation to

Information Wanted. REGARDING FRANS OSCAR TENG-STROM, who left his home in Gottenberg, Sweden, in 1854, and is supposed to be somewhere in the Pacific. Any tidings of him, or his whereabouts, will be gratefully received

by his younger brother, CAPT. ADOLP. S. TENGSTROM, Honolulu, Hawanan Islands, or by the publisher of this paper 679 3m ASSIGNEES' NOTICE. WHEREAS. BERRY MARKS. BY HIS Attorney in fact, ADOLPH MARKS, and SAM. BERNARD, members of the late Co-partnership of MARKS & BERNARD, doing business in the City of Honolulu, on the twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1869, made, executed and duly delivered a Deed of Assignment of all their estate in this Kingdom to A. FRANCIS JUDD and RICHARD H. STANLEY,

dom to A. FRANCIS JUDD and RICHARD II. STANLEY, for the benefit of their creditors: Therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same, duly authenticated with the proper vouchers, and all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned Assignees. And all persons having in their possession and property or effects of the said insolvents are hereby required to deliver the same to us without delay.

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